

**Publish Date:** 

**Subject:** Outpatient Urine Culture

Guideline #: CG-LAB-24

Status: New Last Review Date: 11/10/2022

### **Description**

This document addresses outpatient urine culture testing for bacteria.

### **Clinical Indications**

### **Medically Necessary:**

Outpatient urine culture testing for bacteria is considered medically necessary to evaluate any of the following situations:

- 1. Clinical signs or symptoms suggesting urinary tract infection (UTI); or
- 2. Abnormal urinalysis suggesting UTI; or
- 3. Asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant persons; or
- 4. Bacteriuria in individuals prior to undergoing an endoscopic urologic procedure; or
- 5. Suspected interstitial cystitis or bladder pain syndrome.

### **Not Medically Necessary:**

Outpatient urine culture testing for bacteria is considered not medically necessary when the above criteria are not met and for all other situations.

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### **Coding**

The following codes for treatments and procedures applicable to this guideline are included below for informational purposes. Inclusion or exclusion of a procedure, diagnosis or device code(s) does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement policy. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

#### When services may be Medically Necessary when criteria are met:

**CPT** 

87086 Culture, bacterial; quantitative colony count, urine

87088 Culture, bacterial; with isolation and presumptive identification of each isolate,

<u>urine</u>

**ICD-10 Diagnosis** 

A02.1 Salmonella sepsis

A02.25 Salmonella pyelonephritis

A18.11-A18.14 Tuberculosis of kidney/ureter/bladder/other urinary organs/prostate

A34 A40.0-A40.9 Obstetrical tetanus Streptococcal sepsis

A41.01-A41.9 Sepsis due to Staphylococcus aureus

A42.7 <u>Actinomycotic sepsis</u>

A56.01-A56.02 Chlamydial cystitis and urethritis, Chlamydial vulvovaginitis

A56.11 Chlamydial female pelvic inflammatory disease

**C61** Malignant neoplasm of prostate

C64.1-C68.9 Malignant neoplasms of urinary tract

<u>Benign neoplasm of prostate</u>

D30.00-D30.9 Benign neoplasm of urinary organs

D40.0 Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of prostate
Neoplasm of uncertain behavior of urinary organs

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D49.4-D49.59	Neoplasm of unspecified behavior of bladder/other genitourinary organs
D65	Disseminated intravascular coagulation [defibrination syndrome]
D70.0-D70.9	Neutropenia
D72.89	Other specified disorders of white cells
$\overline{\text{E08.21}}\text{-}\text{E08.29}$	Diabetes mellitus due to underlying condition with kidney complications
E09.21-E09.29	Drug or chemical induced diabetes mellitus with kidney complications
E10.10-E10.11	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis
E10.21-E10.29	Type 1 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications
E11.10-E11.11	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with ketoacidosis
E11.21-E11.29	Type 2 diabetes mellitus with kidney complications
E13.21-E13.29	Other specified diabetes mellitus with kidney complications
E87.20-E87.29	<u>Acidosis</u>
E87.4	Mixed disorder of acid-base balance
<u>F45.8</u>	Other somatoform disorders (related to urinary conditions)
G93.31-G93.39	Postviral and related fatigue syndromes
<u>150.814</u>	Right heart failure due to left heart failure
<u>150.82</u>	Biventricular heart failure
<u>150.84</u>	End stage heart failure
<u>150.89</u>	Other heart failure
<u>15A</u>	Non-ischemic myocardial injury (non-traumatic)
<u>J80</u>	Acute respiratory distress syndrome
K72.00-K72.01	Acute and subacute hepatic failure
<u>K76.2</u>	Central hemorrhagic necrosis of liver
<u>M04.1</u>	Periodic fever syndromes
M32.14-M32.15	Glomerular disease/tubule-interstitial nephropathy in systemic lupus
	erythematosus
<u>M35.04</u>	Sjögren syndrome with tubulo-interstitial nephropathy
M35.0A	Sjögren syndrome with glomerular disease
<u>M54.89-M54.9</u>	Dorsalgia, other/unspecified
N00.0-N00.A	Acute nephritic syndrome

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N01.0-N01.A Rapidly progressive nephritic syndrome

N05.0-N05.A Unspecified nephritic syndrome

N06.0-N06.A Isolated proteinuria with specified morphological lesion
N07.0-N07.A Hereditary nephropathy, not elsewhere classified
Glomerular disorders in diseases classified elsewhere

N10-N16 Renal tubulo-interstitial diseases

N17.1-N17.2 Acute kidney failure with acute cortical necrosis or medullary necrosis

N18.6 End stage renal disease

N20.0-N23 Urolithiasis

N28.0-N28.9 Other disorders of kidney and ureter, not elsewhere classified

N29 Other disorders of kidney and ureter in diseases classified elsewhere

N30.00-N30.91 Cystitis

N34.0-N34.3 Urethritis and urethral syndrome

N35.016 Post-traumatic urethral stricture, male, overlapping sites

N35.111-N35.12 Postinfective urethral stricture, not elsewhere classified (male or female)

N37 <u>Urethral disorders in diseases classified elsewhere</u>

N39.0-N39.498
N40.0-N40.3
N41.0-N41.9

Other disorders of urinary system
Benign prostatic hyperplasia
Inflammatory diseases of prostate

N42.0-N42.9 Other and unspecified disorders of prostate

N43.40-N43.42 Spermatocele of epididymis

N44.00-N44.8 Noninflammatory disorders of testis

N45.1-N45.4 Orchitis and epididymitis

N49.0-N49.9 Inflammatory disorders of male genital organs, not elsewhere classified

N50.0-N50.9 Other and unspecified disorders of male genital organs

N51 Disorders of male genital organs in diseases classified elsewhere

N53.11-N53.9 Other male sexual dysfunction N70.01-N70.93 Salpingitis and oophoritis

N71.0-N74 Inflammatory disease of uterus, cervix, pelvis other and unspecified

N75.0-N75.9 Diseases of Bartholin's gland

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N76.0-N76.89	Other inflammation of vagina and vulva
N77.0-N77.1	Vulvovaginal ulceration and inflammation in diseases classified elsewhere
N82.0-N82.9	Fistulae involving female genital tract
N83.511-N83.53	Torsion of ovary and ovarian pedicle and fallopian tube
N99.115-N99.116	Postprocedural fossa navicularis urethral stricture or urethral stricture, male,
	overlapping sites
N99.523-N99.524	Herniation or stenosis of incontinent stoma of urinary tract
N99.533-N99.534	Herniation or stenosis of continent stoma of urinary tract
O08.0	Genital tract and pelvic infection following ectopic and molar pregnancy
<del>008.3</del>	Shock following ectopic and molar pregnancy
O08.82-O08.83	Sepsis/urinary tract infection following ectopic and molar pregnancy
O09.00-O09.93	Supervision of high risk pregnancy
O10.011-O16.9	Edema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the
	puerperium
O23.00-O23.93	Infections of genitourinary tract in pregnancy
O24.011-O24.93	Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium
O26.831-O26.839	Pregnancy related renal disease
O28.0-O28.9	Abnormal findings on antenatal screening of mother
O30.001-O30.93	Mulitple gestation
O33.7XX0-O33.7XX9	Maternal care for disproportion due to other fetal deformities
O34.80-O34.93	Maternal care for other/unspecified abnormalities of pelvic organs
O36.8310-O36.8399	Maternal care for abnormalities of the fetal heart rate or rhythm
O44.20-O44.53	Partial placenta previa or low lying placenta NOS or without hemorrhage, or with
	hemorrhage
O85	Puerperal sepsis
O86.11-O86.89	Other infections of genital tract, urinary tract, and pyrexia following delivery,
	and puerperal infections
P36.0-P36.9	Bacterial sepsis of newborn
P39.3	Neonatal urinary tract infection
R00.0	Tachycardia, unspecified

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**R10.0-R10.9 Abdominal and pelvic pain** 

R30.0-R36.9 Symptoms and signs involving the genitourinary system

R39.0-R39.9 Other and unspecified symptoms and signs involving the genitourinary system

R40.2410-R40.2444 Glasgow coma scale, total score
Transient alteration of awareness

R41.0-R41.3 Disorientation, amnesia

R41.82 Altered mental status, unspecified

R41.9 Unspecified symptoms and signs involving cognitive functions and awareness

R45.84 Anhedonia

R45.88 Nonsuicidal self-harm

R50.2-R50.9Fever of other and unknown originR52-R53.83Pain, unspecified; malaise and fatigueR57.0-R57.9Shock, not elsewhere classified

R57.0-R57.9 Shock, not elsewhere classified Severe sepsis with septic shock

**R68.0 Hypothermia, not associated with low environmental temperature** 

R68.81 Early satiety

<u>R68.83</u> <u>Chills (without fever)</u>

R68.89 Other general symptoms and signs

R73.03 R78.81 Prediabetes Bacteremia

**R80.0-R82.998** Abnormal findings on examination of urine, without diagnosis

T19.0XXA-T19.1XXS Foreign body in urethra, bladder

T19.4XXA-T19.4XXS Foreign body in penis

T83.011A-T83.012S Breakdown (mechanical) of indwelling urethral catheter, nephrostomy catheter

T83.021A-T83.022S
T83.031A-T83.032S
Displacement of indwelling urethral catheter, nephrostomy catheter
Leakage of indwelling urethral catheter, nephrostomy catheter

T83.091A-T83.092S Other mechanical complication of indwelling urethral catheter, nephrostomy

catheter

T83.113A-T83.113S Breakdown (mechanical) of other urinary stents

T83.123A-T83.123S Displacement of other urinary stents

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T83.193A-T83.193S	Other mechanical complication of other urinary stent
T83.24XA-T83.25XS	Erosion of graft of urinary organ, exposure of graft of urinary organ
T83.510A-T83.518S	Infection and inflammatory reaction due to urinary catheter
T83.590A-T83.598S	Infection and inflammatory reaction due to prosthetic device, implant and graft in
	urinary system
T83.61XA-T83.69XS	Infection and inflammatory reaction due to prosthetic device, implant and graft in
	genital tract
T83.712A-T83.714S	Erosion of implanted urethral mesh, urethral bulking agent, ureteral bulking
	agent to surrounding organ or tissue
T83.719A-T83.719S	Erosion of other prosthetic materials to surrounding organ or tissue
T83.722A-T83.724S	Exposure of implanted urethral mesh or urethral bulking agent into urethra,
	ureteral bulking agent into ureter
T83.79XA-T83.79XS	Other specified complications due to other genitourinary prosthetic materials
Z05.0-Z05.9	Encounter for observation and evaluation of newborn for suspected diseases and
	conditions ruled out
<u>Z19.1-Z19.2</u>	Hormone sensitivity malignancy status
<b>Z31.7</b>	Encounter for procreative management and counseling for gestational carrier
Z34.00-Z34.93	<b>Encounter for supervision of normal pregnancy</b>
<u>Z36.89</u>	Encounter for other specified antenatal screening
<u>Z43.5-Z43.6</u>	Encounter for attention to cystostomy, other artificial openings of urinary tract
<u>Z79.3</u>	Long term (current) use of hormonal contraceptives
<b>Z79.84</b>	Long term (current) use of oral hypoglycemic drugs
Z79.891-Z79.899	Long term (current) use of opiate analgesic, other long term (current) drug
	therapy
<b>Z84.82</b>	Family history of sudden infant death syndrome
Z93.50-Z93.59	Cystostomy status
<u>Z93.6</u>	Other artificial openings of urinary tract status

#### When services are Not Medically Necessary:

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For the procedure codes listed above when criteria are not met or for situations designated in the Clinical Indications section as not medically necessary.

#### **Discussion/General Information**

A urine culture is a laboratory test done on a urine sample to check for germs in the urinary tract to find the cause of a presumed UTI. A urine sample can be obtained by a clean catch using a special kit to collect the urine or by insertion of a catheter through the urethra into the bladder. The urine sample is sent to a laboratory to see if there is bacteria or yeast present.

The presence of germs or bacteria in the urine can lead to a UTI. A UTI can occur in any part of the urinary system including the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra. Clinical symptoms of a UTI can include dysuria, nocturia, frequent urination, feeling the need to urinate despite having an empty bladder, hematuria, pressure or cramping in the lower abdomen or groin, fever, chills, lower back pain, and nausea or vomiting.

The American Urological Association 2020 guideline for microhematuria recommends those suspected of having a UTI undergo a urine culture.

Another laboratory test done on a urine sample is a urinalysis. Oftentimes a urinalysis is done prior to a urine culture. With a urinalysis, a urine sample is analyzed visually, with a dipstick, and microscopically. Urinalysis results are typically quicker than urine culture. If urinalysis results are abnormal, a urine culture may be the next step. Examples of abnormal microscopic urinalysis findings include microscopic hematuria, pyuria, or bacteriuria. Examples of abnormal biochemical urinalysis findings include positive leukocyte esterase, presence of nitrites, and proteinuria.

Inappropriate antimicrobial use leads to the risk of antimicrobial resistance. It is important to treat known bacterial infections appropriately. However, not all those who have bacteria in their urine have symptoms. Most asymptomatic individuals would not require urine screenings. The Infectious Diseases Society of America (2019) published their guideline on Management of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria. They give a strong recommendation to screen pregnant persons with urine culture early in pregnancy, even if the pregnant

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person does not have any signs or symptoms of bacteriuria. There may be a reduced risk of preterm labor, low birth weight, and pyelonephritis after treatment with antimicrobials. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) also issued recommendations in 2019. They recommend using urine culture to screen for asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant persons (Grade B recommendation).

There may be other instances when urine cultures are done for asymptomatic bacteriuria and treatment is given prophylactically. Sepsis is a potentially serious postoperative complication from endoscopic urologic procedures. Examples include cystoscopy, ureteroscopy, and lithotripsy. For individuals who have bacteriuria, these procedures are in a highly contaminated surgical field. Screening using urine culture and treatment for asymptomatic bacteriuria prior to surgery is strongly recommended by the Infectious Diseases Society of America 2019 guideline on Management of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria.

A 2022 guideline issued by the American Urological Association for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome (Clemens, 2022) defines interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome as:

An unpleasant sensation (pain, pressure, discomfort) perceived to be related to the urinary bladder, associated with lower urinary tract symptoms of more than six weeks duration, in the absence of infection or other identifiable causes.

The hallmark symptom of interstitial cystitis or bladder pain syndrome is pain. The pain can be in the suprapubic region, throughout the pelvis, and in the lower abdomen and back. Symptoms may also include urinary urgency or frequency and diagnosis can be challenging. The 2022 guideline by the American Urological Association for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Interstitial Cystitis/Bladder Pain Syndrome recommends urine culture even in those individuals who have a negative urinalysis. This is to assist in the detection of lower levels of bacteria which may be present in the urine but not identifiable with a urinalysis (dipstick or microscopic exam). Another 2022 guideline issued by the European Association of Urology on Chronic Pelvic Pain also recommends urine culture for those suspected of having bladder pain syndrome.

#### **Definitions**

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**Bacteriuria:** The presence of bacteria in the urine.

**Dysuria: Pain or burning while urinating.** 

**Hematuria: Blood in the urine.** 

<u>Leukocyte Esterase: A chemical assay to look for the presence of lysed or intact white blood cells in the urine.</u>

Microscopic hematuria: Blood in the urine which is only visible by a microscope.

Nitrites: When bacteria in the urine changes a normal chemical called nitrates into another chemical.

Nocturia: Waking up during the night to urinate.

Proteinuria: The presence of a high level of protein in the urine.

Pyuria: The presence of white blood cells in the urine.

<u>Urinary Tract Infection: Refers to an infection of any part of the urinary system (kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra).</u>

#### References

#### **Peer Reviewed Publications:**

1. <u>Simerville JA, Maxted WC, Pahira JJ. Urinalysis: a comprehensive review. Am Fam Physician. 2005;</u> 71(6):1153-1162.

#### Government Agency, Medical Society, and Other Authoritative Publications:

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- 1. <u>Barocas DA, Boorjian SA, Alvarez RD, et al. Microhematuria: AUA/SUFU Guideline. The Journal of urology.</u> 2020; 204(4):778-786.
- 2. <u>Clemens JQ, Erickson DR, Varela NP et al. Diagnosis and treatment of interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome. J Urol. 2022; 208(1):34-42.</u>
- 3. <u>European Association of Urology. Guideline on Chronic Pelvic Pain, 2022. Available at:</u>
  <a href="https://d56bochluxqnz.cloudfront.net/documents/full-guideline/EAU-Guidelines-on-Chronic-Pelvic-Pain-2022\_2022-03-29-084111\_kpbq.pdf">https://d56bochluxqnz.cloudfront.net/documents/full-guideline/EAU-Guidelines-on-Chronic-Pelvic-Pain-2022\_2022-03-29-084111\_kpbq.pdf</a>. Accessed on September 2, 2022.
- 4. Nicolle LE, Gupta K, Bradley SF, et al. Clinical practice guideline for the management of asymptomatic bacteriuria: 2019 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. Clin Infect Dis. 2019; 68(10):e83-e110.
- 5. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). Asymptomatic bacteriuria in adults: screening. 2019. Available at: https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/recommendation/asymptomatic-bacteriuria-in-adults-screening. Accessed on September 1, 2022.

### **Websites for Additional Information**

1. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. Bladder Infection (Urinary Tract Infection – UTI) in Adults. Available at: <a href="https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/urologic-diseases/bladder-infection-uti-in-adults">https://www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/urologic-diseases/bladder-infection-uti-in-adults</a>. Accessed on August 31, 2022.

#### **Index**

#### Urine culture

#### **History**

Status Date Actio

New 11/10/2022 Medical Policy & Technology Assessment Committee (MPTAC) review. Initial document development.

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